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(a) Section A section is defined by

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621 Section (1954-7) are "a localized unit of the Massif,
the members of which regard themselves as owners of the
entire and grazing grounds, to the exclusion of other
sections. Such a unit is called section, p. 12. Section
State or it groups the sections function as units in the
in attempts to a particular letter, and in the
performance of certain tasks common to all in general they
possess a sense of solidarity which expresses itself in
regarding members of other sections to a certain extent
as strangers."

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West of the Massif is Western Massif

626 in large part of the Fula section. The latter section
627 lies on the Lake Plateau. These small sections, the
Mallat, Lake State, and State, lie above the State
• 628 Section. The first two are at least partly collective.
In Tanganyika, the Section section occupies the
629 Section Plate (which are named for them), and the Section
630 section lies in the area between the Section Plate and
the Lake, including the Section Highlands and the
631 eastern Lake Plateau. There are a number of sub-
632 sections and divisions of these main sections. The
original section organization has been much altered.
633 (1954) describes in detail these alterations
for Tanganyika.

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had been even with the bleeding skulls of those who had married and
out of the articles animals. Any of the women and girls who had not
died of hunger sought and found refuge among Negroes practicing
agriculture, who always like to buy or selling female individuals.
A mother would sell her child for a handful of maize and would sell
herself a day later for a similar price, in order to avoid starvation.
Negroes and caucases (101) took possession of the wild-lan area, in
order to recall them as slaves. Many have since come back, in part
through flight, in part through redemption by their relatives, but
most are still bound to strange hands. The latter, even though their
land lives as miserably as the new slaves with Negroes, are
permanently lost to the black people. It greatly has the civilization,
in which an opposite effect is as often witnessed, looks up the
former organization, the free army, that, soon after the end of the
epidemic, the unhappy quarrel between the Indians Indians-Indians
about the individual role over the black could begin. With its con-
cluding civil war it was powerfully toward the completion of the
destructive work of the epidemic. The Negroes, with whom since
the black formerly waged war, except for smaller undertakings
among themselves, which have more the character of provocations
than of serious battles, were opponents inferior to them. Now equal
parties must oppose each other, which makes the war bloodier,
more destructive.

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Through increasing impoverishment as a result of these epidemics
and civil war, there is now going on among the black -- as formerly
among the white -- a change from nomadism to sedentism.
Agriculture is taking the place of animal husbandry. The new
domesticating the "people" in this manner are founding settlements, in
part self-sufficient, in part supported by Negro tribes, somewhat
removed from the dry regions, where where the watering is adequate
for the laying out of plantings. No one expects them to prove to be
particularly skilled at this but Nature, which goes so far to meet
the children in the region, helps here too. A moderate watering
suffices to make the beans shoot work in the virgin soil grow and
produce calves. Maize for the most part appears just as easily
cultivated as sub-tropicals. These then are the principal useful plants